

OVE

So sleeps a pilot, whose poor bark is prest
With many a merciless *o'er-mast'ring* wave. *Crafhaw.*
Over-mast'ring with a score of drunkards, the only soldiery
left about them, or else to comply with all rapines and vio-
lences. *Milton on Education.*
To *OVERMA'TCH*. *v. a.* [*over and match*.] To be too power-
ful; to conquer; to oppress by superior force.
I have seen a swan
With bootless labour swim against the tide,
And spend her strength with *over-matching* waves. *Shakefp.*
Sir William Lucy, with me
Set from out *o'er-match'd* forces forth for aid. *Shakefp.*
Affix, left I who erst
Thought none my equal, now be *over-match'd*. *Par. Reg.*
How great soever our curiosity be, our excess is greater,
and does not only *over-match*, but supplant it. *Dec. of Piety.*
He from that length of time dire omens drew,
Of English *over-match'd*, and Dutch too strong,
Who never fought three days but to pursue. *Dryden.*
It moves our wonder, that a foreign guest
Should *over-match* the most, and match the best. *Dryden.*
To *OVERMA'TCH*. *n. f.* [*over and match*.] One of superior powers;
one not to be overcome.
Spain is no *over-match* for England, by that which leadeth
all men; that is, experience and reason. *Bacon.*
Eve was his *over-match*, who self-deceiv'd
And rash, before-hand had no better weight'd
The strength he was to cope with or his own. *Milton.*
In a little time there will scarce be a woman of quality in
Great-Britain, who would not be an *over-match* for an Irish
priest. *Addison's Preacher*, No. 89.
To *OVER-MEASURE*. *n. f.* [*over and measure*.] Something given
over the due measure.
To *OVER-MIX*. *v. a.* [*over and mix*.] To mix with too
much.
Those things these parts *o'er-mix*, no joys shall know,
Or little pleasure *o'er-mix* with woe. *Creech.*
To *OVERMIST*. *adj.* [*over and mist*.] Higheft; over the rest in
authority. *Ans.*
To *OVERMUCH*. *adj.* [*over and much*.] Too much; more than
enough.
It was the custom of those former ages, in their *over-much*
gratitude, to advance the first authors of any useful discovery
among the number of their gods. *Wilkins.*
An *over-much* use of salt, besides that it occasions thirst
and *over-much* drinking, has other ill effects. *Leche.*
To *OVERMUCH*. *adv.* In too great a degree.
The fault which we find in them is, that they *over-much*
abridge the church of her power in these things. Where-
upon they re-charge us, as if in these things we gave the
church a liberty which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*
Perhaps
I also erred, in *over-much* admiring
What seem'd in thee so perfect, that I thought
No evil durst attempt thee. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ix.
Deject not then so *over-much* thyself,
Who hast of sorrow thy full load besides, *Milton.*
To *OVERMUCH*. *n. f.* More than enough.
By attributing *over-much* to things
Let's excellent, as thou thyself perceiv'st. *Milton.*
With respect to the blessings the world enjoys, even good
men may ascribe *over-much* to themselves. *Grew.*
To *OVERMUCHNESS*. *n. f.* [*from over-much*.] Exuberance; su-
perabundance.
There are words that do as much raise a file, as others
can depress it; superlatives and *over-muchness* amplifies. It
may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben. Johnson.*
To *OVERNIGHT*. *n. f.* [*over and night*.] This seems to be used
by *Shakespeare* as a noun, but by *Addison* more properly, as
I have before plac'd it, as a noun with a preposition. Night
before bed-time.
If I had given you this at *over-night*,
She might have been o'er'taken. *Shakespeare.*
Will confesses, that for half his life his head ached every
morning with reading men *over-night*. *Addison.*
To *OVERNAME*. *v. a.* [*over and name*.] To name in a series.
Over-name them; and as thou namest them I will describe
them. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*
To *OVEROFFICE*. *v. a.* [*over and office*.] To lord by virtue
of an office.
This might be the fate of a politician which this *over-*
office. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
To *OVEROFFICIOUS*. *adj.* [*over and officious*.] Too busy; too
importunate.
This is an *over-officious* truth, and is always at a man's
heels; so that if he looks about him, he must take notice of
it. *Collier on Human Reason.*
To *OVERPASS*. *v. a.* [*over and pass*.]
1. To cross.
I stood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs *o'er-pass*,

OVE

When on a sudden Torrifmond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly *o'er*. *Dryden.*
What have my Scyllas and my Syrtis done,
When these they *o'er-pass*, and those they thum? *Dryden.*
2. To over-look; to pass with disregard.
The complaint about palms and hymns might as well be
over-pass without any answer, as it is without any cause
brought forth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 37.*
Remember that Pellean conqueror,
A youth, how all the beauties of the east
He slightly view'd, and slightly *over-pass'd*. *Milton.*
3. To omit in a reckoning.
Arithmetical progression demonstrates how fast mankind
would increase, *over-passing* as miraculous, though indeed nat-
ural, that example of the Israelites who were multiplied in
two hundred and fifteen years, from seventy to sixty thousand
able men. *Raleigh.*
4. To omit; not to receive.
If the grace of him which saveth *over-pass* some, so that
the prayer of the church for them be not received, this we
may leave to the hidden judgments of righteousness. *Hooker.*
To *OVERPASS*. *part. adj.* [*from over-pass*.] Gone; past.
What canst thou swear by now?
—By time to come,—
That thou hast wronged in the time *o'er-pass*. *Shakespeare.*
To *OVERPAY*. *v. a.* [*over and pay*.] To reward beyond the price.
Take this purse of gold,
And let me buy your friendly help thus far,
Which I will *over-pay*, and pay again, *Shakespeare.*
When I have found it.
You have yourself, your kindness *over-paid*, *Dryden.*
He ceases to oblige who can upbraid.
Wilt thou with pleasure hear thy lover's strains,
And with one heav'ly smile *o'er-pay* his pains. *Prior.*
To *OVERPERCH*. *n. f.* [*over and perch*.] To fly over.
With love's light wings did I *o'er-perch* these walls,
For stony limits cannot hold love out. *Shakespeare.*
To *OVERPEER*. *v. a.* [*over and peer*.] To over-look; to
hover above. It is now out of use.
The ocean *over-peering* of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste,
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
Your Argosies with portly fail,
Do *over-peer* the petty traffickers,
That curfly to them, do them reverence. *Shakespeare.*
Mountainous error would be too highly heapt,
For truth to *o'er-peer*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge,
Whose top branch *o'er-peer'd* Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from winter's pow'ful wind. *Shakespeare.*
They are invincible by reason of the *over-peering* moun-
tains that back the one, and slender fortifications of the other
to land-ward. *Sandy's Journey.*
To *OVERPLUS*. *n. f.* [*over and plus*.] Surplus; what remains
more than sufficient.
Some other sinners there are, from which that *overplus* of
strength in persuasion doth arise. *Hooker's Pref.*
A great deal too much of it was made, and the *overplus*
remained still in the mortar. *L'Estrange.*
It would look like a fable to report, that this gentleman
gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune. *Addison.*
To *OVERPLY*. *v. a.* [*over and ply*.] To employ too laboriously.
What supports me, dost thou ask?
The confidence, friend, I have lost them *over-plied*. *Adrian's Pains.*
In liberty's defence.
To *OVERPOISE*. *v. a.* [*over and poise*.] To outweigh.
Whether cripples have lost their thighs will float;
their lungs being able to waft up their bodies, which are in
others *over-poised* by the hinder legs; we have not made ex-
periment. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
The scale
O'er-weigh'd by darkness, lets the night prevail;
And days, that lengthen'd in the summer's height,
Shortens till winter, and is lost in night. *Creech.*
To *OVERPOISE*. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Preponderant weight.
Horace, in his first and second book of odes, was still ri-
sing, but came not to his meridian till the third. After
which his judgment was an *over-poise* to his imagination.
He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he descended
in his fourth by flow degrees. *Dryden.*
Some *over-poise* of sway, by turns they share,
In peace the people, and the prince in war. *Dryden.*
To *OVERPOWER*. *v. a.* [*over and power*.] To be predom-
inant over; to oppress by superiority.
Now in danger try'd, now known in arms
Not to be *over-power'd*. *Milk. Par. Lost.*
As much light *over-powers* the eye, so they who have weak
eyes, when the ground is covered with snow, are wont to
complain of too much light. *Boyle.*
Reason allows none to be confident, but him only who
governs

OVE

governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all
things; and therefore can neither be surpris'd nor *over-powered*.
South's Sermons.
After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself out-
witted by Cæsar; he broke with him, *over-powered* him in
the senate, and caus'd many unjust decrees to pass against
him. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Æneid.*
Inspiration is, when such an *over-powering* impression of
any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that
gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and
divinity of it. *Watts's Legick.*
The historian makes these mountains the standards of the
rise of the water; which they could never have been, had
they not been standing, when it did so rise and *over-power*
the earth. *Warton's Nat. Hist.*
To *OVERPRESS*. *v. a.* [*over and press*.] To bear upon with
irrefragible force; to overwhelm; to crush.
Having an excellent horse under him, when he was *over-*
pressed by some, he avoided them. *Sidney.*
Michael's arm main promontories flung,
And *over-press'd* whole legions weak with sin. *Roscomm.*
When a prince enters on a war, he ought maturely to
consider whether his coffers be full, his people rich by a
long peace and free trade, not *over-press'd* with many bur-
thenome taxes. *Swift.*
To *OVERPRIZE*. *v. a.* [*over and prize*.] To value at too
high price.
Parents *over-prize* their children, while they behold them
through the vapours of affection. *Watson.*
To *OVERRANK*. *n. f.* [*over and rank*.] Too rank.
It produces *over-rank* binds. *Martimer's Husbandry.*
To *OVERRATE*. *v. a.* [*over and rate*.] To rate at too much.
While vain shows and fencens you *over-rate*,
'Tis to be fear'd,
That as a fire the former house o'erthrew,
Machines and tempests will destroy the new. *Dryden.*
To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not
to *over-rate* the conveniences of our station, and in estimat-
ing the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather too low than too
high; for our desires will be proportioned to our wants,
real or imaginary, and our temptations to our desires.
Rogers.
To *OVERREACH*. *v. a.* [*over and reach*.]
1. To rise above.
The mountains of Olympus, Atho and Atlas, *over-reach*
and surmount all winds and clouds.
Sixteen hundred years after the earth was made, it was
overflowed in a deluge of water in such excess, that the floods
over-reach'd the tops of the highest mountains. *Burnet.*
2. To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. A sagacious
man is said to have a long reach.
What more cruel than man, if he see himself able by
fraud to *over-reach*, or by power to over-bear the laws where-
unto he should be subject. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*
I have laid my brain in the sun and dried it, that it wants
matter to prevent so gross *over-reaching*. *Shakespeare.*
Shame to be overcome, or *over-reach'd*,
Would utmost vigour raise, and rais'd unite. *Milton.*
A man who had been matchless held
In cunning, *over-reach'd* where least he thought,
To save his credit, and for very spite
Still will be tempting him who foils him still. *Milton.*
There is no pleasanter encounter than a trial of skill be-
twixt sharpers to *over-reach* one another. *L'Estrange.*
Forbidding oppression, defrauding and *over-reaching* one
another, perfidiousness and treachery. *Tillotson.*
Such a principle is ambition, or a desire of fame, by which
many vicious men are *over-reach'd*, and engaged contrary to
their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable course of
action. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 255.
John had got an impression that Lewis was too deadly cun-
ning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with
him; at last he took heart of grace; let him come up, quoth
he, it is but flicking to my point, and he can never *over-*
reach me. *History of J. Bull.*
To *OVERREACH*. *v. n.* A horse is said to *over-reach*, when
he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and strikes his
toes against his fore shoes. *Farr. Dict.*
To *OVERREACHER*. *n. f.* [*from over-reach*.] A cheat; a de-
ceiver.
To *OVERREACH*. *v. a.* [*over and reach*.] To peruse.
The contents of this is the return of the duke; you shall
anon *over-reach* it at your pleasure. *Shakespeare.*
To *OVERRED*. *v. a.* [*over and red*.] To smear with red.
Prick thy face and *over-red* thy fear,
Thou lily liver'd boy. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
To *OVERROAST*. *v. a.* [*over and roast*.] To roast too much.
'Twas burnt and dried away,
And better twice, that both of us did fast,
Since of ourselves, ourselves are choleric,
Than feed it with such *over-roasted* flesh. *Shakespeare.*

OVE

To *OVERRULE*. *v. a.* [*over and rule*.]
1. To influence with predominant power; to be superior in
authority.
Which humour perceiving to *over-rule* me, I strive against
it. *Sidney.*
That which the church by her ecclesiastical authority shall
probably think and desire to be true or good, must in con-
gruity of reason *over-rule* all other inferior arguments what-
soever. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*
Except our own private, and but probable resolutions, be
by the law of publick determinations *over-ruled*, we take
away all possibility of sociable life in the world. *Hooker.*
What if they be such as will be *over-ruled* with some one,
whom they dare not displease. *Whitgift.*
So much his passion and animosity *over-ruled* his conscience.
Clarendon, b. viii.
A wife man shall *over-rule* his stars, and have a greater
influence upon his own content, than all the constellations
and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*
He is acted by a passion which absolutely *over-rules* him;
and so can no more recover himself, than a bowl rolling down
an hill stop itself in the midst of its career. *South.*
'Tis temerity for men to venture their lives upon unequal
encounters; unless where they are obliged by an *over-ruling*
impulse of conscience and duty. *L'Estrange.*
A man may, by the influence of an *over-ruling* planet, be
inclined to lust, and yet by the force of reason overcome that
bad influence. *Swift.*
2. To govern with high authority; to superintend.
Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly *over-*
rule, as in other matters he is accustomed? *Hayward.*
3. To supercede: as in law to *over-rule* a plea is to reject it as
incompetent.
Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cor-
nith acre, and four Cornith acres a knights fee. But this rule
is *over-ruled* to a greater or lesser quantity, according to the
fruitfulness or barrenness of the soil. *Carew.*
To *OVERRUN*. *v. a.* [*over and run*.]
1. To harraß by incursions; to ravage; to rove over in a ho-
stile manner.
Those barbarous nations that *over-ran* the world, possessed
those dominions, whereof they are now so called. *Spenser.*
Till the tears the shed,
Like envious floods *o'er-ran* her lovely face,
She was the fairest creature in the world. *Shakespeare.*
They cry, who count it glorious to subdue
By conquest far and wide, to *over-run*.
Large countries, and in field great battles win,
Great cities by assault. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The nine
Their fainting foes to shameful flight compell'd,
And with restless force *o'er-ran* the field. *Dryden.*
Gustavus Adolphus could not enter this part of the em-
pire after having *over-run* most of the rest. *Addison.*
A commonwealth may be *over-run* by a powerful neigh-
bour, which may produce bad consequences upon your trade
and liberty. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. To out-run.
Pyrocles being come to sixteen, *over-run* his age in growth,
strength, and all things following it, that not Mulidorus could
perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver
that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more
gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney, b. ii.*
We may out-run
By violent swiftness, that which we run at,
And lose by *over-running*. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
Ahimaz ran by the way of the plain, and *over-ran* Cush.
2 Sam. xviii. 23.
Galileus nothet, that if an open trough, wherein water
is, be driven faster than the water can follow, the water ga-
thereth upon an heap towards the hinder end, where the
motion began; which he suppoeth, holding confidently the
motion of the earth to be the cause of the ebbing and flow-
ing of the ocean; because the earth *over-runneth* the water.
Bacon's Nat. History.
3. To overspread; to cover all over.
With an *over-running* flood he will make an utter end of
the place. *Nab. i. 8.*
This disposition of the elements and the parts of the
earth, flows as the footsteps of some kind of ruin which
happened in such a way, that at the same time a general
flood of waters would necessarily *over-run* the whole earth.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
4. To mischief by great numbers; to pester.
To flatter foolish men into a hope of life where there is
none, is much the same with betraying people into an opinion,
that they are in a virtuous and happy state, when they are
over-run with passion and drowned in their lusts. *L'Estrange.*
Were it not for the incessant labours of this industrious
animal, Egypt would be *over-run* with crocodiles. *Addison.*
Such provision made, that a country should not want springs